The Weekly News Letter is published for the use and instruction of the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and is furnished weekly, free of cost, to all official labor and reform publications.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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801-809 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Entered as Second-class Matter, September 10, 1912, at Post-office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of August 24, 1912.

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

VOL. 2. NO. 32 — WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1912. — WHOLE NO. 84

CONVENTION NEWS

Washington, Nov. 9. — The Press Associations of the United States, together with many of the daily papers scattered throughout the country, are to have special reporters at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and to be furnished with the same by the committee in charge of the convention, upon various matters. The continued growth of the Federation, however, and the extension of its scope of influence has had the effect of bringing the newspapers and press associations to a realization of the fact that the news of the activities of the Federation are of such vital importance as to demand the publication of the doings of America's organized labor congress.

TROLLEY SCALE AWARD.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 3.—The trolley men employed by the Springfield, Mass., Street Railway Company made an effort to secure an increase in wages and a betterment of working conditions, and finally, in order to avert a contest, the matter was submitted to a board of arbitration. This board has just made its award and the scale agreed to by the arbitrators grants the employes a substantial increase. The new rate ranges from $2.30 a day for the first six months to $2.85 a day during and after the fourth year. This wage scale affects the employes in the cities of Holyoke and Worcester. The range of wages for the first six months will be 23 cents an hour, second six months 24 1-2 cents, second year 26 cents, third year 27 cents, and the fourth year 28 1-2 cents. The trolley men have accepted the increase granted by the arbitration board in an enthusiastic manner and assert that the scale awarded is satisfactory. The scale dates from June 1, 1912, and they back pay will be given to the men in a lump sum.

AWAITING WAGE ADJUSTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 9.—A commission composed of officers of the navy yards and Naval Stations have had under consideration the wage question affecting the employes of the naval arm of the government. The employes were represented by officials of their various unions and a presentation of the reasons why an increase should be granted was placed before the wage board. Up to this time no decision has been rendered, although the presentations were made during the summer. Considerable unrest is now being manifested among the employes over the delay in the adjustment of the wage scale. It is understood that the report of the commission has been made to the Secretary of the Navy, but, as stated, no conclusion has as yet been made.

PRINT CUTTERS.

Washington, Nov. 9.—National Secretary-treasurer H. Schleicher of the National Print Cutters' Association of America, in a letter to headquarters, says: "The strike of the National Print Cutters' Association is progressing favorably, and more than one-half of our membership is expected to win out in a short time, they h ing offered a 10 per cent increase, but desire a contra t with Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association recognizing our association. Several manufacturers have granted this and the remainder are expected to soon follow their example."

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE.

Lake Charles, La., Nov. 9.—During the summer a number of men who were conducting a strike of the Timber Workers in this State were arrested, charged with murder, as the result of a fight which occurred. Over fifty indictments were returned and nine of the defendants out of the last batch, and the jury in the case returned a verdict of not guilty. The indictments against the balance have been abandoned and all the defendants set at liberty.

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Two civil-service examinations are to be held in this city December 4. The first will be to secure eligibles for appointment as teacher of metal work and mechanical drawing to fill a vacancy at the Haskell Indian School in Kansas, at $720 and quarters. The other examination will be to secure men in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and Labor, at salaries ranging from $600 to $720 a year.

PLEASED.

Washington, Nov. 9.—When the United States Supreme Court issued its recent code of rules as a guidance for the equity courts under the jurisdiction of the United States, Secretary Morrison was given out the following to the public press: "I am pleased with the published statement in regard to the rule on injunctions issued by the Supreme Court of the United States. The fact that the Supreme Court, on its own motion, has formulated a rule eliminating some very objectionable features in the issuance of injunctions, against which labor organizations have been long protesting, should make it patent to the minds of the public that the Supreme Court recognized them as abuses, and for that reason has issued a rule which will prevent these abuses in the future. The contention of labor organizations is that the injunctions issued were without authority of the law. The action of the Supreme Court to a great extent sustains the contention of the labor organizations is well founded. It is a step in advance and will do much to assist in securing the passage of the Clayton anti-injunction bill, which passed the House and is now awaiting action by the Senate."

STRUGGLE OF IRON MOLDERS.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 9.—The struggle of the Iron Molders in this city for shorter hours and the increased scale of wages is still going on and has been since May 15. After five months the ranks of the strikers remain unbroken and although ten of the strikers have been sent to prison for contempt of court for the alleged violation of the injunction, yet this has failed to break the spirit of the strikers. The boycott the union will continue this contest until justice can be secured.

SAN DIEGO UNIONS GROWING.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 3.—From present indications this city will become one of the best organized towns in the State. Every union reports an increase in membership, greater harmony, and unusual activity. Three new unions have been formed, and a revival of interest has been shown in the unions that were small in point of members. At the present time the unions are all holding large and enthusiastic meetings, and the organization spirit is accomplishing definite results.

LABOR OFFICIAL DEAD.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Capt. J. Edward O'Brien, for ten years president of the American Flint Association, whose headquarters were maintained in this city, died on Sunday, November 3, while on a train en route to his home at Pensacola, Fla. Capt. O'Brien acted as legislative agent for many years for the American glass manufacturers before the committees of Congress.

TROLLEYMEN ARBITRATION

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The arbitration board appointed to make an award in the matter of the controversy between the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Men and corporations controlling surface lines of this city, is listening to the arguments being presented by both sides. W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association, has presented the case of the strikers, basing his contentions for an advanced wage scale upon the increased cost of living. He has also shown that showing that a family of five could not live on less than $1,314.44 a year in Chicago, no provision being made for luxuries of any kind or savings account. The minimum and maximum rates of 23 cents and 30 cents per hour, it was contended, would enable the employes to earn $820.80 and $1,060 per year, respectively, provided they work ten hours a day and lose no time. The new scale asked for by the trolley men ranges from 32 cents to 35 cents per hour and would bring the earnings of the men to a figure in proportion with living cost as it has been computed by government experts. The cost of living in Chicago has been investigated by government officials and the conclusions were recently promulgated in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor.

MINNESOTA LABOR BUREAU

St. Paul, Nov. 9.—The Minnesota Union Advocate, in giving a synopsis of the forthcoming report of the State Labor Bureau to the approaching session of the legislature, gives publicity to some interesting data. The biennial report of two years ago showed that over 10,000 persons were killed or injured in the industries of Minnesota in one year. The Labor Bureau believed this number could be materially lessened by a study of its activity to this end and the co-operation which it received from employers, and there has been a reduction of 23.6 per cent in fatal accidents and 28.6 in nonfatal accidents during the last two years. The publication mentioned concludes with this statement: "The contents of the report will be found to be of extremely brief synopsis shows that the State Labor Bureau is very energetic and capable in performing its duties and is achieving great results for the betterment of the working people in this State. It also shows that the opposition to its requirements, as provided in the laws, among the employers has almost entirely disappeared, and that even its suggestions and requirements over which it has only a doubtful jurisdiction, or none, are welcomed and adopted by nearly all employers. The amount of work done, the comprehensive breadth of view exhibited, and the results wrought out by the State Labor Department are hereby admitted to be altogether admirable in volume and character and deserving of the highest praise."

WILL ADOPT UNION SCALE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 9.—Contractors performing work for the city will be required to pay the union scale of wages of organized labor and conform to the hours worked by union men. That is, provided the members of the city council has recommended that such an ordinance be passed, the opposition to it being from a member of the council committee. The bill regulates all city contracts, stipulating that every contractor and first class workmen must be employed by contractors, fixing the hours of labor and wages to be paid at the current scale, requiring proof of compliance with the ordinance by an affidavit filed with the controller, and authorizing deductions to be made from the contractor's pay in case of his failure to comply with these conditions. While it is contended in some quarters that this legislation will be detrimental, essentially, it has been brought out that in other cities similar conditions have been imposed upon city contractors and have been productive of splendid results, both to the workmen employed and to the city adopting such measures.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 9.—Secretary Charles, P. Ford, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reports continued progress in the organizing field and states that new local unions have recently been installed in Terrell, Tex.; Macon, Ga.; Detroit, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ottawa and Petersburg, Ontario, Canada. Within the very recent past the following local unions formerly connected with the Reid Newfoundland Company, which left the brotherhood, having decided to reaffiliate with the organization that is recognized by the general labor movement: Detroit, Mich.; Streator, Bloomington, and Danville, Ill.; Ottawa, Ont., and the two local unions at Hamilton, Canada.

RAILWAY CARMEN

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have received applications for charters for their new lodges, and they have been issued. Two of these new organizations are located in Iowa, one in Maryland, one in Missouri and one in Nebraska. A number of committees in various parts of the country are holding conferences with the management of different roads for the purpose of securing increased scale of signed agreements. Indications are that all these committees will be eventually successful.

BUILDING "TRADESWOMEN."

Washington, Nov. 9.—The first general advent in this country of women in industries formerly considered the economic province of men only occurred when women were employed as coremakers in Massachusetts as a pump manufacturing establishment. That it is the purpose of employers to crowd women into all industries is indisputable. In line with the above statement, the following is an item which was clipped from an Eastern publication, and is indicative of the condition of affairs which the workmen of this country will be compelled to face in the future: "It won't be long before the sight of a woman specialist in steel construction directing the work from the dizzy height of several hundred feet will be an ordinary one, while the woman builder with her cohorts of feminine bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, and steam fitters, will have lost its novelty in the eyes of the public. The new trade school for women, named in honor of Fire Commissioner Johnson, at Winfield, Long Island, is the latest well equipped fact. The school is expected to open the last of this month and the enrollment of 125 pupils. Ninety was the original limit of the school's capacity, but so many applications have been received that the Builders' Association, which is backing the scheme, that it has been decided to add two more stories to the original plan in order to accommodate 250. Otherwise the school would have been opened with the original plan met with instant approval of women, for, after the first announcement of the project being started in September, the board of trustees was literally swamped with applications for admittance. The requests come from girls in every walk in life. Some of the letters are from girls of poor families; others from the daughters of well-to-do parents. One of one being a St. Louis millionaire and one the other a United States Senator from Indiana."

ANENT BRITISH RAILWAY.

London, Nov. 9.—Again the railway employes are victims of the machinations of railroad managers, and Reynolds' newspaper makes the following editorial comment: "Strike threats again! The Northeastern railway men have been discussing the policy of ceasing work because, they allege, some of the directors have been fined a bellion by piling on extra work. This policy of badgering and harassing men is suicidal. The country has suffered enough from labor wars. If the railway companies force another on it, their form of control of the nation's rail traffic may come to an inglorious end."

MICHIGAN STATE FEDERATION.

Kalamazoo, Nov. 9.—Secretary Homer F. Watterman, of the Michigan Federation of Labor, has given out a statement that that body will be more active than ever before in a fight for the legislature at the coming session of the Legislature. Efforts will be made to secure a law prohibiting picketing, also the passage of a bill for uniform text-books and more rigid enforcement of child labor laws, a law providing for the payment of wages to convicts, another to provide for a street railway commission, created by the people in every city where the population exceeds 25,000, by a referendum ballot in the primary election, and for a law that will compel all firemen to be licensed.

A. F. OF L. AUDITING COMMITTEE

Washington, Nov. 9.—W. A. Neer, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Edward J. Kerr, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and Duncan McDonald, of the United Mine Workers of America, all delegates to the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor, constitute this year the auditing committee appointed by President Gompers to examine the accounts of the American Federation of Labor covering the entire week, November 4-9.

BUILDING DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

Fresno, Cal., Nov. 9.—During the past few weeks serious difficulties has been on between the building trades council and a large contractor. Through the efforts of P. H. McCarty, president of the California Building Trades Council, and representatives of other international unions, together with local officials, the difficulty has been adjusted, and all building trades men have returned to work.

SUPREME COURT, PROMULGATING NEW RULES, RECOGNIZES ABUSE IN PRACTICE

Washington, Nov. 9.—That the influence, attitude and remonstrances of the American Federation of Labor against the abuse by the Federal judges of the injunctive writ in labor disputes has finally had its effect upon the highest legal tribunal of the United States is evident. For many months the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have been at work upon a new set of rules governing practice in the courts of equity of the United States. On November 4 the result of the conclusions of the judges was promulgated in a public document, the first part forth by the United States Supreme Court in preliminary injunctions and temporary restraining orders does not meet with the approval of the American Federation of Labor, yet the action taken in prescribing the practice relative to these writs is a step in the right direction. Under the heading of "Preliminary Injunctions and Temporary Restraining Orders," the practice as laid down for the future by the United States Supreme Court is as follows:

"No preliminary injunction shall be granted without notice to the opposite party. Nor shall any temporary restraining order be granted without notice to the opposite party, unless it shall clearly appear from specific facts, shown by affidavit or by the bill filed, that immediate and irreparable loss or damage will result to the applicant before the matter can be heard on notice. In case a temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice, in the contingency specified, the matter shall be made returnable at the earliest possible time, and in no event later than ten days from the date of the order, and shall take precedence of all matters, except older matters of the same character. When the matter comes up for hearing the party who obtained the temporary restraining order shall proceed with his application for a preliminary injunction, and if he does not do so the court shall dissolve his temporary restraining order. Upon two days' notice to the party obtaining such temporary restraining order, the opposite party may appear and move the dissolution or modification of the order, and in that event the court or judge shall proceed to hear and determine the motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice may require. Every temporary restraining order shall be forthwith filed in the clerk's office."

Under the heading, "Injunction Pending Appeal," the rule of practice is to be as follows: "When an appeal from a final decree in an equity suit, granting or dissolving an injunction, is allowed by a justice or a judge who took part in the decision of the case, he may, in his discretion, at the time of such allowance, make an order suspending, modifying, or restoring the injunction during the pendency of the appeal, upon such terms, as to bond or otherwise, as he may consider proper for the security of the rights of the opposite party."

ENTOY MARINE BAND.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—The Marine Band, of Washington, D. C., has been granted a furlough, and during the leave a musical director will conduct for a number of concerts throughout the country, and especially in St. Louis. Arrangements were made by a local newspaper to give a free concert to the public, but one of the large auditoriums in the city was secured for this purpose. The American Federation of Musicians interfered, however, and protest against the employment of this government band in competition with civilian musicians, who make their living by furnishing music. The various labor bodies in the State of Missouri are on the ground to protect the musicians, and the acting Secretary of the Navy has been made aware of these objections and has communicated the fact that an immediate investigation will be had. These government musicians receive a stipulated salary, and a bill is now pending in Congress prohibiting the Marine and other bands employed by the government from accepting employment in competition with civilian musicians, but is deemed to be unfair to the men who earn a livelihood by furnishing music to be compelled to compete with musical organizations that are entirely supported from government funds.

VOTE ON PENSION PLAN.

Boston, Nov. 5.—The last Legislature enacted a bill relative to pensioning laborers in the employ of cities and towns by the State. It was provided that the matter of pensioning laborers employed by cities and towns. Boston excepted, should be submitted to the people in each city and town for approval or rejection at the next State election. In connection therewith the Commission held the cities and towns of this State voted on the question. If the plan was acquiesced in, will where laborers have reached the age of sixty years enable them to be retired on a pension equal to one-half of the average annual compensation paid during the two years next prior to retirement. Compulsory retirement is fixed at sixty-five years, the pension to be computed in the manner mentioned.

ST. LOUIS GARMENT WORKERS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.—One of the largest tailoring companies of this city had a controversy with its employes settled in locking out a large number of members of the local garment workers' union, following which injunctions were issued, etc. Finally, the international union sent one of its Secretaries to this city to confer with the board of directors in an effort to secure a settlement. That settlement was secured, and as a result all of the shops in the city in the special order line have come to an agreement with the local union, the result being that the agreement Workers have largely increased their membership, having been settled.

NEW UNION SHIRT FACTORY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 9. — President Thomas Rickert, of the United Garment Workers, in conjunction with the local committee, recently secured an agreement with the Victor Shirt Company, of this city, which grants the use of the union label of that organization to the company. The employes in the factory recently formed a local union with a substantial membership, and with the agreement just signed the union will be a material addition to the product of union label goods in this city.

ORGANIZE SUSPENDER WORKERS

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—The employes of a local suspender factory have organized a local union and been granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor. A scale of prices and working conditions have been agreed to between the firm and the union, which shop rules will prevail in the factory. This concern is the only one engaged in this line of business in this territory, consequently the union is 100 per cent strong.

ON EIGHT-HOUR-BASIS.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 9.—Four thousand employes of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company started on the eight-hour basis on November 4. With the advent of the eight-hour day the employes received the increase formerly paid for nine hours. This change was brought about by the activity of the American Federation of Labor, securing an amendment to the naval appropriation bill requiring that all contracts let by the government should be executed under the eight-hour day. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company now has under construction the battleship Nevada and two submarines, and in order to hold its contract it became necessary to conform to the law secured by the American Federation of Labor.

REJECTS REFERENDUM.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Nov. 9.—The Cedar Rapids Tribune, edited by R. G. Stewart, is authority for the statement that the referendum vote just taken on the question of electing officers of the State Federation by referendum vote, was defeated. The Socialist delegates in the Iowa State Federation for a number of years have been opposed to the election of the officials of the State body by referendum. At the last convention it was decided to submit this question to the affiliates by referendum and finally settle the controversy, and by a majority of over 250 the referendum plan of electing officers of the Iowa State Federation of Labor has been defeated. The Tribune says: "The result of the vote is a sad blow to the most ardent advocates of the referendum theory. The convention city was nearly 20 per cent lighter than the first test of two years ago, and which was admitted by the referendum advocates as a test of voting at all representative or a fair test of the sentiment in the State. Every local union voting for and against which has occurred to the writer that United Mine Workers of America, and delegates to the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor, constitute this year the auditing committee appointed by President Gompers to examine the accounts of the American Federation of Labor covering the entire week, November 4-9.

BUILDING DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

Fresno, Cal., Nov. 9.—During the past few weeks serious difficulties has been on between the building trades council and a large contractor. Through the efforts of P. H. McCarty, president of the California Building Trades Council, and representatives of other international unions, together with local officials, the difficulty has been adjusted, and all building trades men have returned to work.

STRIKE AIDS ORGANIZATION

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 9.—The Greater Des Moines Club, an association of real estate promoters, and other alleged business men who, it is said, have for years been securing considerable notoriety recently on account of its antagonism to the union teamsters, who endeavored to demonstrate that 15 cents an hour for an eleven-hour day was not in accord with the prosperity which has been heralded so vociferously from one end of the country to the other. As a consequence, they struck for an increase of wages, and with the above association took up the cudgel in favor of the team owners. As a result the teamsters have registered a set gain of more than 1,300 members in line and have secured the solid moral co-operation and assistance of a reunited and rejuvenated labor movement. And upon every organization in this city has shown an average gain in membership of 20 per cent. A manifesto was issued by this "union-smashing" club, declaring that Des Moines should become an "open shop" town, but the membership of this so-called "club" was scarcely guarded, although it was initiated that the business men of the city comprise the membership. The business men, in order to protect themselves—for it seems that the few of them are, members of the "club"—are now displaying in their windows placards which testify to the fact that the owners of the institution are in no way connected with the "union smashers."

TO REPORT ON PERU.

Washington, Nov. 8.—A special representative of the State Department, who has been investigating the conditions in the rubber district of Peru, South America, for some months, is expected to submit his report in December. This investigation was made in conjunction with the British consular agent, the English report having been published. It supported in detail the charges of horrible atrocities perpetrated upon the natives by the rubber-gathering employers. It is probable that practical suggestions will be submitted to the State Department to abolish the evils that have been investigated. The Peruvian government is far removed from the rubber district, and from reports received in circles at Lima it is concluded that many of the administrative officials of the government have fallen victims to the easy opportunity of making money by countenancing the inhuman treatment accorded to the natives who gather the rubber.

AND STILL THEY GO UP

Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 9.—The campaign of the American Federation of Labor in the interest the employes of the various steel and iron corporations throughout the country is gratifying in the results which have been obtained. Literature has been printed in numerous foreign languages, advising the foreigners of the benefits which would accrue from organization, has evidently not only aroused the workmen, but the employers as well. The mills of iron and steel mills much concern. Increases in wages among this class of employes have been made in the news. Letters from time to time. The latest advance in wages as a result of this campaign came to the employes of this city just recently. One thousand men employed by the Bethlehem branch of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company are affected by a notice of an advance from 12 1-2 cents an hour to $1.—a ton for puddlers—a substantial increase.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.—The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes have just secured a substantial increase in wages and an improvement in working conditions from the Central of Georgia. The schedule secured is the same as the award made by the arbitrators on the Southern Railway. The rates on branch lines were also increased to the standard maintained by the main line. The practice of paying less on branch lines has been done away with. All unions in September represented a total membership of 3,158 as regularly employed, 300 employed occasionally, and 52 unemployed, with 68 on the pension roll. There were 41 less unemployed in October than the previous month. The report also states that the Lynn (Mass.) Railway Co. has secured an increase in the wage scale, and that at New Bedford, Conn., a increase of 2 per week has been secured.

BAR "CAMPHOR COLLARS."

Bristol, Pa., Nov. 9.—Conductors on the local street railway system have been forbidden to wear celluloid collars because of the fact that several conductors have been burned by the blowing out of the gas lights in the platforms. Under the Sherman anti-trust law this public service corporation is liable to be charged with "forming a conspiracy to boycott the business of the manufacturers of celluloid collars," and it is evidently noted that this sort of haberdashery does not bear the union label.

LINEMEN STRIKE.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9.—The linemen's strike against the Kansas City Electric Light Company is still on. The strike-breakers are being paid $5 per day, with the promise to the local company of maintaining a corps of detectives to keep them at work. The linemen have only asked for an advance of 25 cents over their former scale, or $2.50 a day. The men on strike are making an excellent fight, with the prospects of securing an adjustment.

ORGANIZE MILL EMPLOYES.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—The flour, feed and mill employes and warehouse workers have just organized a union and applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. The organization started off with a good sized charter list.

CIGARMAKERS.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—President George W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union reports that the local union of cigarmakers of Vancouver, B. C., has just been successful in securing an increase of $1 per thousand on all work

THAT ATLANTA MEETING.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 9.—The Atlanta Federation of Trades some time ago decided to hold a meeting, to be continued for three days, the purpose of which is to intensify the interest in the organized labor movement of the South. The four general problems to be considered are agitation, education, legislation, and organization. Each international union will be requested to send a representative for the purpose of presenting the claims of the organization upon some one of these general topics, although it is apparently the idea of the promoters of this meeting that great latitude should be given to the speakers in the selection of their subjects. Committees are to be appointed to consider and make recommendations on all of these subjects. It is also proposed to invite the seven-days of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, both collectively and individually. The responses to the invitations sent out have been gratifying to the committee in charge of the arrangements, the dates that have been selected are December 9, 10, and 11, including sessions in the evening.

TROLLEY MEN WIN CONTENTION.

Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The threatened strike on the lines of the Yonkers Railway Company and the West Chester Railway Company, of Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, has been averted. The men were summoned to a meeting to vote whether or not the working conditions and the wages paid under which they were to labor and established by their organization, while the roads were being operated under agreements which had been signed. No satisfactory answer had been made by the management of the company, and the situation became serious, a strike and suspension of work was imminent. However, at a conference was finally agreed to by the management of the company. As a result of that conference a verbal agreement was entered into whereby any committee of the organization of which the men are members is to be recognized, and also that the working conditions that had been established and enjoyed by the men would continue without any interruption; that the men would not be discriminated against in any manner by the company on account of their membership or activity in their organization. The agreement gives a clear victory in favor of the contentions of the trolley men.

BEATING THEM TO IT.

Baltimore, Nov. 3—It was recently announced by a local garment factory that it had reduced the hours of labor in their shirt manufacturing plant. Nothing factory in Baltimore to establish the nine-hour day for all employes. Some days since the Garment Workers' Union inaugurated a campaign in this city for the purpose of increasing its membership, with a view to seeking a raise in wages and a shortening of hours. While the Union officials claim that the factory here mentioned foresaw that a reduction of hours was inevitable, and the only discounted the future, with the evident intention of thwarting the purpose of the Union, which has in view securing the employes of the factory as members of the United Garment Workers' Union, the campaign of organization will be continued.

ILLINOIS LABOR PRESS.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 9.—The editors of the various labor papers in this State held a meeting in Danville during the recent session of the State Federation and took a number of steps to cement relations in co-operation in the matter of securing foreign advertising. It was decided to ask for the names and to correspond with the advertisers of unionmade articles in an effort to make contracts for space in the labor papers. The officers resulted in R. E. Woodmansee, Illinois Tradesmen, Springfield, elected president; Frank Hall, Trades Review, Bloomington, vice president; Walter H. Sears, Labor Leader, Peoria, secretary, while the executive board is composed of George H. Palmer, Labor Herald, Quincy, and H. P. Stevens, Record, Danville, Ill.

JOB PRINTERS GET RAISE.

Toledo, Nov. 9.—The job printers in this city have signed a five-year agreement with the employing printers which grants a raise in wages, the increase being from $18 to $19.50 the first year and a half, and the following two-and one-half years $20, and the last year of the life of the agreement the scale is advanced to $20.50. The amicable adjustment of the scale just mentioned, with a substantial increase in wages, concluded a series of wage increases secured within the past few months by the job printing trades in this city without any friction.

MICHIGAN BAPTISTS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 9.—The Michigan Baptist convention, held in this city recently, indorsed the eight-hour and compensation law, and the 54-hour week for women. The ministers displayed a very favorable attitude toward organized labor in several, and the social service commission submitted a report, which, in part, is as follows: "The right of labor to organize should be as unquestioned as the right of any other craft or class of people. It is time to the light on this effort openly or by implication is to seek to perpetuate the stigma upon labor which has come down to us from the autocratic times to our own. A living wage as the minimum in every industry, and the highest wage that industry can afford is one of the demands of the immediate future in order to abolish poverty and to raise the standard of industrial skill and efficiency. Further, labor legislation to safeguard our workers against dangerous machinery, occupational diseases, and unemployment, and laws to extend the present compensation act in over or occupational diseases are matters which must have the attention of our legislators in the near future."

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

ATTENTION!

Workers in the Iron and Steel Industry

Now is the time when you, the wage-workers in the iron and steel industry, must feel and know how helpless you have become. You have acted as individuals. Do you know and feel how powerful you could become if you were to unite and become organized?

Because of your unorganized condition you have become the victims of low wages, long hours of labor, working under most onerous conditions, and this, despite the fact that the cost of living has constantly increased so that the wages paid you can not nearly, much less adequately, meet it. You are powerless to protect yourselves against accidents which are frequent, against sickness which comes to you often, against idleness because of industrial depression, against the ills with which the workers in all industries have at times to contend, particularly when unorganized. Most of these ills can be minimized, or eliminated, when you unite.

All of the ills incident to your industry can not be abolished at once, but they can be changed and reduced by thorough organization of all the workers in the great iron and steel industries regardless of whether you are the highest skilled mechanics or unskilled laborers.

The time is at hand when the iron and steel workers, regardless of their mechanical ability, their creed, color, or nationality, should be bound together by a true spirit of fraternity and solidarity—features which are essential if you hope to abolish wrongs, attain rights, and improve conditions.

The American Federation of Labor has but one purpose for its existence—to protect the rights and to promote the interests and welfare of the working people of our country, that they may be justly dealt with, and that the workers may take the position in life and in our affairs which is justly their due.

The officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor have from time to time organized and attempted to organize the iron and steel workers in various places where the industry is located, but because the iron and steel corporations are financially so powerful, it was an easy matter for them to close down the plants where the organizing work was being carried on and to discharge those workers who showed any desire for, or gave any assistance toward, forming a union, thus disrupting the union and starving their employes into submission.

The American Federation of Labor has decided to put into operation a plan to organize all the skilled and unskilled workers in the iron and steel industry, which only needs the support of the workers to insure its success. The plan is as follows:

This will be known as Circular No. 1, and is to inform you of the plan to organize. It will be followed by another circular—Circular No. 2—which will explain the aims and objects of organized labor and describe in part the conditions of the mill workers at the present time, as well as outline what can be accomplished by thorough organization.

After you have read this circular and Circular No. 2 and given them earnest consideration, Circular No. 3 will follow.

Circular No. 3 will be distributed at the same time in various ways to all workers in the iron and steel industry in the United States and Canada. **It will inform all workers the day and date of a meeting, and the name and address of the place in which the meeting will be held, so that all will have the opportunity of attending the meeting, and when you attend, you will understand that similar meetings are being held in every town, village and hamlet in America where the iron and steel plants are located.**

The objects of having the meetings the same day and date is to effectually prevent discrimination. If you are true to yourselves and to each other, you will be in attendance at these meetings.

The circulars will be printed in the languages spoken by the employes in the mill industry.

You could render much assistance to this movement started in your own interests, if, when writing to your friends and relatives across the water, you advise them that it would be to their advantage if they did not come to America for a year or two.

Read this circular carefully and hand it to your friends, and watch for Circular No. 2 and Circular No. 3.

Most of the iron and steel workers have from time to time shown a desire to organize. If you hope in the near future to protect your own rights and promote your own interests, the time and opportunity are now at hand.

Fellow-workers, give heed. Let the spirit of unity and fraternity sink deep into your hearts and minds. Organize, Unite, Federate!

Fraternally yours,

Frank Morrison
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Sam'l Gompers.
President, A. F. of L.

Issued by THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Headquarters: 801-809 G Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

CIRCULAR NO. 2 ENGLISH

Learn About Organization

Workers in Iron and Steel Industry Can Protect Themselves.

The individual workman today is helpless. He can not increase his wages or shorten his hours of labor by his own efforts. But wages can be increased and hours of labor shortened if the individual workman will combine with his fellow-workmen in a labor organization.

The labor organizations admit to membership all workmen without reference to color, creed or nationality, whether they be the highest skilled or common laborers. The labor organizations seek and do get for the men who join them better conditions of labor, shorter hours, and better wages. But the men who labor can not get any benefits for themselves unless they make common cause with their fellow-workmen. Individual efforts are weak at best, but "In union there is strength."

There are 2,000,000 members in the American Federation of Labor. The workmen retain their membership in the American Federation of Labor because they have all received increases in wages, shorter hours and better conditions under which to labor. Employers of labor pay the lowest possible wages to men who are not organized, because men are dealt with as individuals, and the bargaining power of individuals is extremely weak, and unorganized workmen are compelled to accept what the employer offers. The employer takes advantage of this and forces workmen to work for low wages—in other words, the employer sets the price for the labor which the workman has to sell.

Workmen who organize themselves into a labor union have sufficient strength to have a part in determining what wages they shall receive for their labor. Labor unions have a voice in setting the price upon the labor of their members, thus preventing the employer from establishing a wage that is below what the organized workmen believe to be just.

Let us make a comparision between the organized and the unorganized workmen, and find out the differences in wages and hours. This will prove that it pays workmen to organize.

In the unorganized Iron and Steel Mills of the United States and Canada, workmen laboring from ten to twelve hours a day, get about the following wages: Laborers, from $1.50 to $1.85 per day, and the mechanical tradesmen get from $2.25 to $3.00 per day, with no extra pay for overtime on weekdays or Sundays, no matter how long they work.

Now see what the organized men get, and determine for yourself what immense benefits are gained solely through labor organizations. Organized laborers and trades, working only eight hours per day, get: Laborers in the mines, average $2.62 per day. Building laborers, working at unskilled labor around construction of buildings, average $3.00 per day.

If these organized men had remained unorganized they would have still been working for about the wages paid by the Iron and Steel Companies to their workmen. You can verify these figures given in practically every industrial center of the country.

The men working for the Steel Company can get an increase in wages if they want it. But you will have to organize to get it. The Steel Company will not pay you any more wages than you are now getting, neither will it shorten your hours of labor until you form labor organizations for the protection of your fellow-workmen and yourself.

You may be told of other schemes, but if you will investigate you will be convinced that the American Federation of Labor, with its large and increasing membership, has the only plan whereby substantial benefits are conferred upon its members.

If you want more money for your labor—Organize!
If you want shorter hours—Organize!
If you want better working conditions—Organize!

When you have read this circular give it to your fellow-worker and talk it over with him.

Advise your friends in foreign countries to remain there until you have had an opportunity, with your fellow-workmen, to establish a strong union and raise wages to the standard that is just.

Workmen in steel mills are entitled to higher pay. Organize and get it. The opportunity is here. Labor is scarce, and if you take advantage of the situation you and your fellow-workmen will have cause to be grateful for having combined in a labor organization.

Circular No. 3 will soon be issued, and you will have an opportunity to then organize. Watch for No. 3.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Morrison
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Sam'l Gompers.
President, A. F. of L.

Issued by the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Headquarters: 801-809 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRCOLARE NO. 1 ITALIAN

ATTENZIONE!

Operatori Nelle Industrie di Ferro e Acciajo

Ecco è il tempo quando voi, operatori nella industria di ferro e acciajo, dovete sentire e sapere come siete divenuti senza soccorso. Avete agito come individui. Sapete e sentite che potenza potete tenere se vorrete esser uniti e organizzati?

Perrochè siete in una condizione desorganizzata, siete vittime di meschino salario, di lunghe ore di lavoro sotto le piu onerose condizioni e questo nonostante il fatto che il prezzo della vita ha aumentato cos constantamente, che il salario a voi pagato non possa approssimamente covrirlo e giammai di una maniera adequata. Non potete proteggersi contro gli frequenti accidenti, contro le malattie, chi vienen sovento, contro la mancanza di lavoro, causata per la depressione nelle industrie, contro tutto il malore, contro il quale lavoranti nelle tutte le industrie dovapno lotare di tempo in tempo, particolarmente quando siete non organizzati. La più grande parte di questo malore sarà diminuita o elisa quando sarete uniti.

Tutti gli malori, appartenienti alla vostra industria, non potevanno esser aboliti subito, ma potevanno esser cangiati e reduceti per una solida organizzazione dei tutti gli operatori nelle grande industrie di ferro e acciajo, gli più abili meccanici siccome gli più ordinarii lavoranti.

E prossimo il tempo quando tutti gli operatori nel ferro e acciajo, senza considerazione di abilità meccanica, fede, colore, e nazione, dovevanno esser uniti per uno veritevolo spirito di fraternità e solidarità—qualitate essenziale per aver speranza di abolire malori, arrivare a diritti e ammigliorare condizioni.

La Federazione Americana di Lavoro ha una sola ragione di esistenzia—proteggere gli diritti e promovere gli interessi e la prosperità degli lavoranti del nostro paese, vedere che gli lavoranti sanno trattati con giustizia e arrivanno alla posizione nella vita e nelle nostre affari a quella hanno diritto.

Gli uffiziali e gli organizzatori della Federazione Americana di Lavoro hanno di tempo a tempo organizzato e provato organizzare gli operatori, nelle industrie di ferro e acciajo in varia località dove l'industria si trova, ma perocchè le corporazioni di ferro e acciajo sanno tanto potente per la lora ricchezza, esteva facile a lei di serrare le fabbriche dove si faceva il lavoro di organizzazione, e di fuorchiudere gli lavoranti, mostrando il desiderio di formare una unione e dando assistenzia alla formazione di una unione, di distruggere cosi la unione, forzando i lavoranti suoi a sommettersi se non volevanno morire di fame.

La Federazione Americana di Lavoro ha deciso adoperare un piano per la organizzazione di tutti gli lavoranti abili e non abili della industria di ferro e acciajo, a chi solamente e necessario la assistenzia degli operatori per assecurare il suo successo. Ecco questo piano:

Lo stesso sara conosciuto come circolare No. 1 e darà a voi informazione del piano per organizzarsi. Il soppravegniente sarà circolare No. 2, il quale esplicarà le ragioni ed il obbietto del lavoro organizzato e descriverà in parte le condizioni degli lavoranti nelle fabbriche al presente, schezzando al mismo tempo, ciò che potete complire per una organizzazione completa.

Quando avrete leggiuto questo circolare e il circolare No. 2 e le avrete seriosamente considerato, il circolare No. 3 verra in luce.

Circolare No. 3 sarà distribuito al mismo tempo in varie maniere a tutti gli lavoranti nella industria di ferro e acciajo negli Stati Uniti e nella Canada. Egli darà a tutti gli operatori *informazione concernevole il dì e giorno del meeting e il nome e collocazione della località dove sarà il meeting, e quando sarete là, capirete che semblabili meetingi sanno convocati in cada città, in cada borgo e villaggio in America dove sanno stabiliti fabbriche di ferro e acciajo.*

Il obbietto della convocazione degli meetingi nel mismo dì e giorno è di prevenire effettivamente discriminazione.

Se siete fedeli a voi mismi e uno all'altro, vendrete a questi meetingi.

Gli circolari saranno pubblicati nelle lingue parlate degli lavoranti nelle fabbriche di ferro e acciajo.

Porrete rendere un gran servizio al questo movimento, evocato per gli vostri interessi, quando, escriviendo agli vostri amici e agli vostri parenti all'altro lato di mare, darete a lei il concilio di aspettare un anno o due, per il loro propio vantaggio, avanti di venire quà.

Leggete attentivamente questo circolare, datelo agli vostri amici e aspettate gli circolari No. 2 e No. 3.

La più grande parte degli lavoranti nel ferro e acciajo hanno mostrato di tempo in tempo ei desiderio di organizzarsi. Si avete la speranza di potere proteggere gli vostri diritti e promuovere gli vostri interessi propii nel prosimano avvenire, el tempo e l'occasione sanno nelle vostri mani.

Fratelli lavoranti, vegliate! Lasciate lo spirito dell'unità e fraternità insinuarsi profondamente negli vostri cuori e nella vostra mente. Organizzate, unite, confederatesi!

Vostro,

Frank Morrison
Secretario della Federazione Americana di Lavoro.

Sam'l Gompers.
Presidente della Federazione Americana di Lavoro.

Publicado por la Federazione Americana di Lavoro. Quartiere generale: 801-809 Washington, D. C.

CIRCOLARE NO. 2 "ITALIAN"

Imparate Cosa Sia Organizzazione

Come gli operai addetti alle industrie del Ferro e dell'Acciaio possono proteggersi da loro stessi.

L'operaio di oggi da solo è senza aiuto. Egli non può con le sue forze procurarsi un salario maggiore o meno ore di lavoro. Ma la paga può essere aumentata, e le ore di lavoro diminuite, se l'operaio individuale si unirà col suo compagno di lavoro in un'organizzazione operaia.

Le organizzazioni operaie ammettono come loro membri tutti i lavoratori senza distinzione di colore, religione o nazionalità, siano essi i più abili o i più semplici operai. Esse cercano ed ottengono per i loro membri migliori condizioni di lavoro, ossia meno ore di lavoro e maggiore paga. Ma i lavoratori non potranno ottenere benefici per loro se non faranno causa comune con i loro compagni di lavoro. I migliori efforti individuali non sono un potere ma "L'UNIONE FA LA FORZA."

La Federazione Americana del Lavoro conta due milioni (2.000.000) di membri. Gli operai rimangono affiliati alla Federazione Americana dei Lavoratori perchè hanno ricevuto per suo mezzo: aumento di paghe, diminuzione delle ore di lavoro, e miglioramento generale delle condizioni di lavoro. I padroni pagano di meno agli operai che sono disorganizzati perchè essi trattano coi loro operai individualmente, e il potere di trattativa degli operai, come individuali è debolissimo, e gli operai disorganizzati sono costretti ad accettare ciò che i padroni offrono. I padroni approfittano di questo per forzare gli operai a lavorare per minor paga, in altre parole: I padroni fissano il prezzo della giornata, ossia del lavoro, che l'operaio deve vendere.

I lavoratori che si organizzano in un unione operaia hanno forza sufficiente per poter in parte stabilire quale sarà il prezzo che essi dovranno ricevere per il loro lavoro. Le Unioni Operaie stabilendo il prezzo del lavoro dei loro membri non permettono ai padroni di pagare un prezzo minore di quello che gli operai credono giusto.

Facciamo un paragone fra Operai Organizzati ed Operai Disorganizzati e troveremo la differenza nelle paghe e nelle ore di lavoro. Ciò proverà che gli operai trovano convenienza nell'organizzarsi.

Nelle fattorie del Ferro e dell'acciaio negli Stati Uniti e nel Canada ove gli operai NON SONO ORGANIZZATI essi lavorano da dieci a dodici ore al giorno e le paghe sono le seguenti: Manuali, da $1:50 a $1:85 al giorno; Meccanici o artigiani da $2:25 a $3:00 per giorno, ed essi non prendono paga extra quando lavorano di notte o la Domenica, non importa quando sia lungo il loro lavoro straordinario.

Ora osservate quanto guadambiano gli operai organizzati, e giudicate da voi stessi quali immensi benefici si ottengono a mezzo delle Organizzazioni Operaie. Gli operai organizzati lavorando soltanto otto ore al giorno, ricevono: Operai nelle miniere, media $2:62 al giorno. Manovali addetti alle costruzioni di fabbricati, media $3:00 al giorno. (È da notarsi che un manovale organizzato riceve quando un meccanico disorganizzato.)

Se questi operai ora organizzati sarebbero rimasti senza unirsi, dovrebbero ancora lavorare per le stesse paghe che le Compagnie proprietarie delle Ferriere ed Acciaierie, pagano ai loro operai. Voi potrete verificare queste cifre sunnotate in qualsisia centro industriale di questo paese.

Gli operai che lavorano nelle Ferriere possono ottenere un aumento di paga se essi lo desiderano. Ma essi dovranno organizzarsi per ottenerlo. Le Compagnie proprietarie delle ferriere non vi daranno maggior paga, nè diminuiranno le ore di lavoro sino a che voi non avrete formata un'organizzazione operaia per proteggere il vostro compagno di lavoro e voi stesso.

A voi vi saranno indicate altre maniere, ma se voi investigherete vi convincerete che la Federazione Americana dei Lavoratori, con i suoi milioni di membri, che aumentano di giorno in giorno, ha il solo piano per mezzo del quale i suoi membri ricevono benefici materiali.

Se voi volete maggior denaro per il vostro lavoro: Organizzatevi!
Se volete lavorar meno ore: Organizzatevi!
Se volete migliori condizioni di lavoro: Organizzatevi!

Quando avrete letta questa circolare datela al vostro compagno di lavoro e conferite con lui.

Avvertite i vostri amici all'estero di rimanere colà sino a che voi avrete avuta un opportunità, insieme ai vostri compagni, di stabilire una forte unione ed una paga media sufficiente per i propri bisogni.

Gli operai che lavorano nelle ferriere han diritto ad una paga maggiore. Organizzatevi e l'avrete. L'opportunità è qui. La mano d'opera è scarsa, e se voi prenderete vantaggio della situazione, voi ed i vostri confratelli, avrete ragione di congratularvi per esservi uniti in un'organizzazione operaia.

La circolare numero tre sarà subito emessa, e voi avrete allora un'opportunità per organizzarvi. State all'erta per la terza circolare.

Vostri Devotissimi,

Frank Morrison
Secretario della Federazione Americana di Lavoro.

Sam'l Gompers.
Presidente della Federazione Americana di Lavoro.

Pubblicato a cura della Federazione Americana di Lavoro. Quartiere generale: 801-809 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRKULARAS NO. 1 LITHUANIAN

PASARGA!

CELEŽIES IR PLIENO IŠDARBYSTES DARBININKAI!

Dabar tai yra laikas kada jus geležies ir plieno išdarbystes darbininkai turiti fausti ir žinoti kaip silpni jus pastojote. Jus tik dar bavotes pavinieni. Ar jus žinote ir atjaučiate tai kaip galingi jus gale tuniet pastoti jei susivienytumete ir susior ganizuotumete?

Kad delto nie esate susiorganizave jus pastojete vergais mažos mokesties, išgr volandę darbo; dirbdami prie sloginancian sis-sa lygier, ir rai nezinvint ant to kad islaidos gyvenimo nuolat pisididino ir kad uzmokestis iš tos priežasties snvisai nera užtektinas. Nuo nelaiminga atsitikimxe kurie yra labai tankus, nuo ligos kuri nuolat jus atlanko, nuo bedarbin kurios pacina iš prižasties unptuolimo išdarbystes, nuo skansinu, su kuriais darbininkai laikas nuo laiko visosė iždarbystese turi susypažinti, jus neturite jokios pojegos kad save apsangoti, ypatingai del to kad ne esate susiorganisavę. Beveik visus šinos skausinus butą galima sumazinti, ar suvisai prasalinti tirint tarp savę susivienijimą.

Visas biaurunnis, kurie visad randosc pole jus išdarbyščin, nera galima prošalinti išsyk, bet galima juos permainyti, susiaurinti su pagalba stiprios organizacijos visa geležies ir plieno didžiose iždarbystese arbibinkai nepaisant ant to ar jus esate laba gabus mekanikai ar tik popraști darbininkai.

Ateina laikos kada geležies ir plieno dirbtuvię darbininkai, nepaisant ant ją išsilavinimo darbe, ju tikeimo, jus spalvos ar tautos, tureta buti susijunge tikru brolišku jansemi ir vienybe, tai yra, dalikois be kuriu nera galima opsleiti, jeigu turite vilti panaikinti skriandos, ganti tiesos ir pagerinti buvi.

Amerikos Darbine Sąjungo delei savo gyvavimo turitik vieną mierę, toi gra, apsangoti tiesas ir rupinties musu šalies darbininenku luomos laba, kad su fais butą apsielta teisingai ir kad darbinen kai gautu ta vietą gyvesime ir reikalhose salies kuri jems teisingai priguli.

Amerikos Darbines Sąjungos višinenkai ir organizatoriai loikas uno laiko organizavo ir megino suorganizuoti geležies ir plieno dirgtuvie darbinenkas tose vietose kur tos iždarbystes randasi, bet iš precžasties to kad geležies ir plieno iždarbyščia korporacijos yra teipturingos pinigiškai kad joms buvo labai lengva užduoryti tas dirbruvias kuriose organizavimos prosidedovo ir paleis ti tuos darbininkus, kurie išreiške nora ar gelbejo prie isteigimo unijos, ir tokin budu, išardidomi unije, su pagalba bado, privercia darbininkus posidnoti.

Amerikos Darbine Sąjungo nusprende suorganizuoti visus išlavintus ir neišlavintus darbininkus geležies ir plieno iždarbytreje ir jog ta laimingai atsiekti je reikalonja darbininką pritarimo. Mieris yra toks:

Sis rošias bus žinomas kaipo cirkularas No. 1 ir jis yra laidziamos kad delto supažindinti jus kokin budu turiti susiorganizuoti. Po jam išeis cirkularas No. 2, kuris išaiškins suorganizuotą darbininką mierins ir siekins ir išaiškins is dalies sąligas po kuriomis darbininkai dirba dabar, ir nurodins ko je gali doslekti per tvirta susiorganizavimą.

Po perskaitinnii šito ir cirkularas No. 2 ir apsvarsčius juos su otyda, išeis cirkularas No. 3 Cirkularas No. 3 bus iždalintos ivairiais budais visiems geležies ir plieno dirbtuvią darbininkoms vienu ir tuopaciu laika Suvienitose Valstijose ir Kanadoje. Jis pranes visiems darbininkoms susirinkimo dieną ir laiką ir vietos varda ir adresą kuri oje tas susirinkimos bus laikomos, tep kad visi turete progą atsilankyti ant susirinkimą. Jus kada susirinksite jus suprosite kad teip pat toki susirinkimai yra laikomi kas viename mieste, kalme ir kaimelije, kur tik randosi geležies ir plieno dirbtuves Amerikoje! Susirinkimai atsinus tą paće dię ir laik delto kad neatsirastą mažiansio nesusipratimo.

Jei geidžiate gero san ir vienas kitam jus ateisit aut šia susirinkimą.

Cirkularas spansdinti tokiose kalbose kurios supranta dirbtuvią darbininkai.

Jus galetumet gana dag pogelbeti šiame judejimi pradetame del jus paciu labo jei rošydami drangams ir gyminems anapus jurią parodavintumete jems nekeliant i Amerika per vieną ar du metu, nes tai bus del ja paćie nandos.

Skaityk šitą cirkularas su atyda ir podnok jc savo dragams ir lank cirkularas No. 2 ir cirkularas No. 3.

Beneik visi geležies ir plieno dirbtuvią darbininkai išreiške nora susiorganisuoti. Jei jus tikites i trumpą laik apsangoti savotiesas ir pagelbeti savo reikalams dabar tai atejo laikas ir proga.

Brolioi darbininkai posivaktuokit. Tai jansams susivienijimo ir brolišk umo i sikunija jus šyrdise ir mintise.

Organizuokites, Vieninkites, riskites i sąjungas!

Broliškai jusu,

Frank Morrison
Roštininks A. D. S.

Sam'l Gompers.
Pirmsedis Amerikos Darbines Sojungo.

IŠLEIDO AMERIKOS DARBINE SOJUNGO, 801-809 "G" ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

CIRKULARAS NO. 2 LITHUANIAN

SUPROSKITE ORGANIZACIJĘ

Geležies ir plieno išdarbystes darbininkai gali savę apsangotipate

Kas pavienis darbininkas yro be jokios pogelbos. Jis negali su savo pajega pakelti savo mokesti, ar patrumpinti darbo valandos. Bet yro galima pokelti moke sti w sutrumpinti darbo valandos, jei pavieniai darbininkai susijungo i dabininką organizację.

Darbininką organizacijos priima i sanarystę visokius darbininkus, neiiurint kokios je spalvos, tikejimo ar tantos, ar toi je kolabjanse šsilavinę savo amate ar ilk paprosti darbininkai. Darbininką organizacijos megina ir joms posiseka pogerinti darbosąlygas, sutrumpinti volandos ir ganti geresnę mokesti visiems vyroms kurie priguli pri organcozicijos. Bet potęs darbininkai to visko atsiekti negali, jei je nesusijungia su kitais darbininkais. Pavienią meginimai niors ir gerianai, visgi yra silpai, bet "Vienybeje yra galybe."

Prie Amerikos Darbininkai Sojungos priguli du millijonai sąnarią. Delto darbininkai priguli prie Amerikos Darbininką Sojungos kad je visi gavo pakelti mokesti, trumpesnias volandos ir geresnias darbo sąlygas. Darbdaviai moka komenkianę mokesti vyramskurie nera susiorganizave, nes su jais apsiruošia pavienini, opavinią jegoa derejimuase su jais yra labai silpnos, ir nesiorganizuoti darbininkai yro privesti imti tiek kiek darbdavys jums duoda. Darbdavys iš to pasinondodams privercia darbininkus dirbti už menką mokesti—kitaip sokant, darbdavys padaro savo prekę už darbo kurię slato ant pardovimo darbininkai.

Darbininkę kurie susorganizinoja i darbinnku unijas turi gana galybes kad lolivanti nusorendime kokę je turiganti mokesti. Darbininkai unijos turi balsą nusorendime kokę jų sa nariai turi ganti mokesti; tokiu budu nedaleisdomi kad darbdavys moketą menkesnę mokesti nekaip rodos teisinga suorganizuotiems darbininkams.

Galime podaryti prilyginimą tarp suorganizuotą ir nesuorganizuotą darbininką ir randome skirtumą mokestije ir valandose. Tas parodo kad apsimoka darbininkams organizuoties. Nesuorganizuotose geležies ir plieno dirbtuose Suvienitę Volstiję ir Kanados, dirbdami podešints ir doilika valandą ant dienos, darbininkai ganna teip: paprosti dabininkai ganna uno $1.50 lik $1.85 mekanikai ganno uno $2.50 lik $3.00 ant dienos, be ekstra mokesties už ekstra darbą siokiomis dienomis ir nedeldienials, neiiurint ant to kaip ilgai je dirba.

Dabar teminė kiek ganna susiorganizavusieji darbininkai ir nuspręsk kokę toi didelę nandą je turo iš priežasties prigulejimo pri darbininkai organizacija.

Suorganizuoti darbininkai, dirbdami likpo aštuonias valandos ant dienos ganna: poprasti darbinink ai kasyklose, apskritai po $2.62 ant dienos; budavojimo darbininkai dirbdami paprastą darbę prie budavojimo vanną ganna apskritai po $3.00 ant dienos.

Jei šitie suorganizuoti vyrai nebutu susiorganizave lik šiam laikin, je butą dirbe beveik už tos pačios mokestis kokios yro mokamos darbininkams geležies ir plieno kompanijų šios mokestis yra galima patvirtinti visoje šalije kos vienoje pramones vietaje.

Virai dirbanti plieno išdirbystes kompanijoms gali pakelti savo a gas, jei to tik geidžia. Bet jus turite susiorganizuoti kad to daiekti. Plieno kompanija ne mokes jums daugians kaip gannate dabar ir nepatrumpins darbo valandu lik jaiš neprisirosysite prie darbininka organizacija, kurios apsangoja jus ir jusu sądarbininkus.

Gal bus jums pasakota apikitokims sumnujmus, bet jei jus posivaktunsite, atrosite kad tik Amerikos Darbininką Sojungo su savo dangamu ir kos laik didinančinosi skaitlienni sąnarinę, turi samanyma su kurie pogelba jos sąnariai apturi nanda.

Organizuokites—Jei norite ganti geresnę mokesti už savo darbą!
Organizuokites—Jei norite trumpesnias valandos!
Organizuokites—Jei norite geresnias darbo sąlygas!
Perskaitęs paduok si aplinkrolti savo sądarbininkom ir posiškekek su juomi opie tai.
Liepkite savo drungonam svetimose šalyse poditikti tenais pakol jus ir jusą sądarbininkai neturesite progos sutverti stiprę uniję ir pakelti algas pakol jos nebus teisingos.
Darbininkams plieno dirbtuvese prigulętą ganti geresą mokesti, Susiorganizuokite ir gansite.
Proga jan atejo. Darbininką nera gana, jei posinandosite iš šitos progos jus ir jusą sądarbininkai turesite proga buti dekingi už prisirošywa prie darbininką organizacijos.
Neuzilgo išeis aplinkrasti No. 3 ir tada jus turesite progą susiorganizuoti. Lank No. 3.

Frank Morrison
Roštininkas A. D. S.

Sam'l Gompers.
Primsedis Amerikos Darbininką Sąjungo.

Isleista Amerikos Darbininką Sojungo, 801-809 "G" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRCULAR NO. 1 HUNGARIAN

FIGYELMEZTETÉS!

A VAS ÉS ACZÉL GYÁRAKBAN DOLGOZÓ MUNKÁSOK RÉSZÉRE.

Itt az idö, hogy a vas-és aczélgyárakban dolgozó munkásoknak muszáj érezniök és tudnick, milyen reménytelen a helyzetük. Eddig cselekedtetek mint egyes emberek. Tudjátok és érzitek—e, hogy mily erösek volnátok, ha egyesülnétek és szervezetbe lépnétek?

A szervezetlen állapot következtében a fizetéstek alacsonyak, a munkaórák hosszuak, dolgoztok igen nehéz feltételek alatt és daczára azon ténynek, hogy az élelmi szerek folyton drágulnak, a megérdemelt fizetés alig elegendö a megélhetéshez. Tehetetlenek vagytok megoltalmazni magatokat balesetek ellen, melyek gyakoriak, betegségek ellen, melyek titeket gyakran meglátogatnak, munkahiány ellen industriális depressió alatt, mindazon bajok ellen, amelyekkel a munkásoknak minden gyárban meg kell elégedniok, különösen akkor, ha nincsenek szervezve. Mindezen bajokat le lehetne szállitani vagy eltávolitani, ha egyesulnétek.

Mindezen bajokat nem lehet egyszerre eltávolitani, de meglehet azokat javftani és leszállitani a nagy vasés aczélgyárakban dolgozó összes munkások szervezése által, tekintet nélkul arra, vajjon gyakorlott mechanikusok—e vagy csak egyszerü munkások.

Elérkezett az idö, amidön vas és aczél munkások, tekintet nélkül mechanikai tehetségékre, vallásukra, szinökre vagy nemzetiségökre össze legyenek kötve a testvériség és egyenlöség igazi eszméjével—és ez igen fontos dolog, ha azt akrják, hogy legyen reményük a bajok eltávolitására, jogok szerzésére és a munka állapotok megjavftására.

Az amerikai munkás egyesület (American Federation of Labor) fennáll csakis egy czélból—hogy az ország munkásainak jogait védelmezze és érdekeit és boldogságukat elösegítse, hogy igazságos eljarásban részesüljenek és hog a munkások az életben olyan helyet foglaljanak el, amely öket igazság szerint megilleti.

Az American Federation of Labor tisztviselöi és szervezöi idöröl idöre szervezték és szervezni megkisérelték a vas és aczél munkásokat az ország különböző részeiben, ahol vas és aczél gyárak léteznek, de mert a vas és aczél társaságok pénz tekintetében oly erösek, könnyü volt nekik bezárni a gyárakat ott, a hól a szervezési munka megkezdödött és elbocsátani azon munkásokat, akik hajlandók voltak belépni vagy segitettek uniót szervezni, igy az uniót szétugrasztottak és a munkásokat annyira kicsinették hogy feltételeik vóltak vissza menni.

Az American Federation of Labor kidolgozott egy tervet, hogy az összes gyakorlott és gyakorlatlan vas és aczél gyárakban dolgozó munkásokat szervezze és csak a munkások támogatása kivántatik, hogy a jó eredmény biztositva legyen. A terv a következö:

Ez ismeretes lesz mint 1. számu röpirat és benne meg van magyarázva a szervezési terv. Utána következni fog más röpirat—2. számu röpirat, amelyben meg lesz magyarázva a szervezett munka tárgya és czélja és részben le fogja irni azon allapotokat, amelyek alatt a gyári munkások jelenleg dolgoznak, valamint megmagyarázza azt, hogy tökéletes szervezéssel mit lehet elérni.

Ha figyelmesen elolvassák ezen valamint a 2. számu röpiratot, következni fog a 3. számu röpirat.

A 3. számu röpirat egyszerre ki lesz oszva a vas és aczélgyárak munkásainak az Egyesult Államokban és Kanadaban. Tudtára lesz adva a munkásoknak a gyülés napja és kelte, az illetö hely neve és címe, ahol a gyülés meg fog tartatni, úgy hogy mindenkinek alkalma lesz a gyülésen megjelenni, és ha megjelenik, meg fogja tudni, hogy ilyen gyülések tartatnak minden városban, plejzen vagy telepen Amerikában, ahol vas és aczélgyárak léteznek.

Hogy a gyülések egy és ugyanazon napon fognak megtartatni, az azon ézélból fog történni, hogy a megkülömböztetés hathatósan kikerültessék. Ha hiúk saját magukhoz és másokhoz, úgy ezeken a gyüléseken meg fognak jelenni.

A röpiratok ki esznek nyomatva minden nyelven, melyet a munkások beszélik.

Nagy segitséget nyujthatnak ennek a megkezdett mozgalomnak a saját érdekükben, ha tengeren túl élö barátainak és rokonainak irnak és figyelmeztetik öket arra, hogy a saját érdekükben még egy vagy két évig ne jöjjenek Amerikába.

Olvassák el ezen röpiratot figyelmesen és adják oda barátaiknak, és várják a 2. és 3. számu röpiratot.

A vas és aczél munkások legnagyobb része idöröl idöre hajlandóságot mutatott a szervezkedéshez. Ha azt akarják, hogy a legközelebbi jövöben jogaik és érdekeik meg legyenek védve, az idö és az alkalom hozzá most megvan.

Munkástársak figyeljetek. Az egyesület és testvériség eszméjét mélyen véssétek be a szivetekbe és gondolataitokba.

Szervezkedjetek, egyesüljetek, tömörüljetek!

Testvéri tisztelettel,

Frank Morrison
A. F. of Labor, titkára.

Sam'l Gompers.
A. F. of Labor elnöke.

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2. SZÁMU RÖPIRAT HUNGARIAN

Tanuljatok a Szervezkedést Illetöleg

A VAS ÉS ACZÉLGYÁRI MUNKÁSOK MEGOLTALMAZHATJÁK MAGUKAT.

Az egyes munkás a mai idöben tehetetlen. A saját egyéni erejéhol nem nagyobbíthatja meg a fizetését vagy nem röviditheti meg a munkaidöt. De a bért meg lehet nagyobbitani és a munkaidöt megröviditeni, ha az egyes munkások munkástársaikkal egyesülnek munkás szervezetben.

A munkásegyesületek tagul felvesznek minden munkást tekintet nélkül a színére, vallására vagy nemzetiségére, tekintet nélkül arra, hogy gyakorlott vagy egyszerü munkások-e. A munkásegyesületek azon törekednek, hogy tagjaik részére kivívjanak jobb munkafeltételeket, rövidebb munkaidöt és jobb bért. De az egyes munkások ezen jótéteményeket meg nem kaphatják, ha munkástársaikkal nem csinálnak közös ügyet. Egyéni törekvés nagyon gyenge, de "az unióban van erö."

Az amerikai munkásegyesület (American Federation of Labor) 2,000,000 tagot számlál. A munkások az amerikai munkásegyesületben azért tartják meg a tagságukat, mivel mindenki fizetés emelést kapott, azonkivül rövidebb munkaidöben és jobb munkafeltételekben részesül. A munkaadók a lehetö legalacsonyabb bért fizetnek az olyan munkásoknak, akik nincsenek szervezve, mivel úgy bánnak velök mint egyénekkel, és az egyes munkások eladó munkaereje nagyon kicsi, és azért a szervezetlen munkások kénytelenek elfogadni olyan bért, mint aminöt nekik a munkaadók megkínálnak. A munkaadó felhasználja az alkalmat és kényszerîti munkásait alacsony bérért dolgozni—más szóval, a munkaadó meghatározza az árt a munkáért, melyet a munkás elád.

Munkás unióban szervezett munkásoknak elég erejök van ahhoz, hogy részök legyen a munkájokért járó bér meghatározásánál. A munkás unióknak van szavuk, a tagjaik részére megállapitandó munkaár dolgában, igy kikerülik azt, hogy a munkaadók megállapit hassanak olyan bért, amely a szervezett munkások meggyözödése szerint igazságtalan.

Hasonlitsuk csak össze a szervezett és a szervezetlen munkások és meggyözödünk, hogy milyen különbség van köztük a bér és munkaidö tekintetében. Ezzel be lesz bizonyitva, hogy a szervezkedés kifizeti magát.

A szervezetlen vas és aczélgyárakban az Egyesült Államokban és Kanadában a munkások, akik naponta tíz—tizenkét órát dolgoznak, korülbelül a következö bért kapják: Munkások, $1.50—tól $1.85—ig naponta, és mechanikusok kapnak $2.25—tól $3.00—ig naponta, semmi külön fizetés idöntúli munkáért hétköznapon vagy vasárnap, tekintet nélkül arra, hogy milyen hosszú ideig dolgoznak.

És most lássuk, hogy mit kapnak a szervezett munkások és határozza meg maga azt a nagy jótéteményt, amelyet a munkásszervezetek kivívtak. Szervezett munkások és mesteremberek nyolcz órai munkáért kapnak: munkások a bányákban átlag $2.62 naponta. Épületeknél dolgozó munkások, végezve gyakorlatian munkát házak épitésénél, átlag $3.00 naponta.

Ha ezen szervezett munkások szervezetlenül maradtak volna, most is dolgoznának ugyanolyan feltételek alatt és olyan bérért, mint aminöt a vas és aczélgyári munkások kapnak. Ezen adatok igazságáról meggyözödhetik majdnem minden iduszriális központban az országban.

Az aczélgyárakban dolgozó munkások nagyobb bért kaphatnának, ha akarnának. De szervezkedni kell, ha azt elérni akarják. Az aczélgyári társaságok nem fognak nagyobb bért fizetni, mint most, nem is röviditik meg a munkaidöt addig, amig nem egyesülnek munkásszervezetben munkástársaik és saját magok érdekében.

Lehet, hogy valaki más módot fog ajánlani, de ha megvizsgálja a dolgot, meg fog győzödni arról, hogy az amerikai munkás egyesület, nagy és növekedö tagsága mellett, egyedül képes tagjai részére ezeket a jótéteményeket kivívni.

Ha a munkáért tobb pénzt akartok—szervezkedjetek!
Ha rövidebb munkaidöt akartok—szervezkedjetek!
Ha jobb munkafeltételeket akartok—szervezkedjetek!
Ha elolvasta ezen röpiratot, adja át barátainak és tartson velük tanácsot.
Utasitsa barátait odahaza, hogy még maradjanak ott, mig nem lesz alkalma, munkástársaival együtt, szervezni erös uniót és felemelni a bert a kellö fokra.

Az aczélgyárakban dolgozó munkások nagyobb bért megérdemelnek, szervezkedjetek és megkapjátok. Itt az alkalom. Munkahiány van és ha felhasználja az alkalmat, magok és munkástársaik nagyon fognak örülni, hogy munkásszervezetben egyesültetek.

A 3. számu röpirat ki lesz adva rövid idö múlva, lesz alkalmuk a szervezkedéshez. Várjatok a 3. számu röpiratra.

Frank Morrison
A. F. of Labor titkárja.

Sam'l Gompers.
A. F. of Labor elnöke.

Kiadja az American Federation of Labor, központja: 801-809 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRKULÁR ČÍSLO 1 SLAVONIC

POZOR!

Robotnici v železiarskej a oceliarskej industrii

Teraz je čas, keď vy, robotníci pracujúci v železiarskej a oceliarskej industrii, musia počuť a znať, že jakými bezmocnými sa stali. Jednali ste, čo jednotlivci. Či vy viete a cítite, že jakými mocnými by ste sa mohli stať, keby ste boli sjednotsní a sorganisovaní?

Následkom vášho nesorganisovaného stavu stali ste sa obeťami nízkej mzdy, dlhých pracovných hodín, pracujúcimi pod tými najhoršími podmienkami a toto všetko zapričinili ste si vzdor tomu, že životné potreby ustavične vstúply v cene a že s vašou mzdou, ktorú vám platia, nemôžte ani približne, ba nedostatočne zaokryť tieže. Vy ste bezmocní ohladom vaše ochrany proti nehodám, ktoré sú časté, proti nemoci, ktorá vás často navštevuje, proti záhalke následkom priemyselnej depressie, proti zlu, s ktorým robotníci vo všetkých priemyselných odvetviach v každom čase musia byť spokojní, zvlášť ale, keď nie sú sorganisovaní. Všetky tieto zlá môžu byť umenšené alebo odstránené, keď sa sjednotíte.

Všetko zlo súvisiace s vašim priemyslom nemôže byť odrazu zničené, ale môže byť zmenené a znížené pomocou organisovania sa všetkých robotníkov zamestnaných vo velkých železiarských a oceliarskych závodoch nehladiac na to, či ste výborní remeselníci alebo jednoduchí nádenníci.

Čas je tu, v ktorom železiarski a oceliarski robotníci bez rozdielu ich remeselníckej schopnosti, vierovyznania, barvy alebo národnosti mali by sa spojiť cestou verného bratstva a solidarity—sú to veci, ktoré sú základné jestli dúfate zničiť zlo, domôci sa práv a zlepšiť vaše postavenie. . .

Americká Federácia Práce má len jeden cieľ k jestvovaniu—chrániť práva a zlepšovať záujmy a blahobyt robotného ludu krajiny, by sa s nimi spravedlive nakladalo a by robotníci mohli zaujať vo verejnom živote také postavenie a taktiež i v záležitostach našich, aké im správne prisúcha.

Úradníci a organisátori Americkej Federácie Práce s času na čas organisovali a pokúsili sa organisovať železiarskych a oceliarskych robotníkov na mnohých miestach, kde taký priemysel sa nachodí, ale ponevráč železiarske a oceliarske korporácie sú finančne mocné, tak bolo to pre nich snadnou prácou zatvoriť ich závody tam, kde organisujúca práca bola v prúde a vypustiť z práce takých robotníkov, ktorí javili ochotu alebo poskytli dát pomoc ku utvoreniu unie, čím rozbúrali uniu a vyhladovali ich zamestnancov ku poddajnosti.

Americká Federácia Práce vypracovala plán, dla ktorého majú byť sorganizovaní všetci cvičení i necvičení robotníci v železiarskej a oceliarskej industrii a tento plán potrebuje len podporu robotníkov, aby korunovaný bol zdarom. Plán je nasledovný:

Toto je známe ako obežník č. 1, v ktorom upovedomení ste o plane sorganizovania. Za týmto nasledoval bude obežník druhý-obežník č. 2, v ktorom vysvetlené budú ciele a predmet organizovanej práce a opísané bude do podrobna položenie fabrických robotníkov v prítomnom čase a okrem toho vysvetlené bude, čo môže byť docielené základnou organisáciou.

Keď si pozorne precítate tento ako aj obežník č. 2, nasledovať bude obežník č. 3.

Obežník č. 3. rozposlaný bude naraz rozličným robotníkom v železiarskej a oceliarskej industrii vo Spojených Štátoch a Kanade. V tom robotníci upovedomení budú, kedy sa bude odbývať schôdza, ako i udaná bude adressa a meno toho miesta, kde schôdza sa vydržiavať bude, aby tak každý mal príležitosť dostaviť sa na schôdzu, a keď sa na ňu dostavíte, vtedy presvedčíte sa, že podobné schôdze v každom meste, plejzi a osade v Amerike, kde nachodila sa železiarske a oceliarske fabriky.

Cieľ, aby schôdze zadržané boly v ten samý deň a dátum, smeruje k tomu, aby sa nerobil žiaden rozdiel. Keď ste verný samému sebe a každému inému, tak sa na tieto schôdze dostavíte.

Obežníky tlačené budú vo všetkých rečiach, jakými hovoria robotníci v železiarskych aoceliarskych fabrikach.

Velmi môžete byť na pomoci tomuto pohybu, ktorý započal sa vo vašom vlastnom záujme, keď odpíšete vašim priatelom a známym na druhej strane mora a dáte im poučenie, aby aspon za rok alebo dva neprichodili do Ameriky.

Prečítajte si tento obežník pozorne a podajte ho i vašim priatelom a čakajte obežník č. 2. a č. 3.

Väčšina železiarskych a oceliarskych robotníkov s času na čas ukazuje nachylnosť k sorganisovaniu sa. Jestli mate nádej, že v budúcnosti budete si chrániť vaše práva a záujmy, teraz naskytuje sa vám k tomu čas.

Bratia robotníci, posluchnite. Nech duch jednoty a bratstva hlboko vryje sa do vašich srdo.

Organizujte, spájajte a sjednocujte sa!

S bratským pozdravom,

Frank Morrison
Sekretár Am. Fed. Práce.

Samuel Gompers.
Předseda Am. Fed. Práce.

Vidano Skrz American Federation of Labor, Centralni Ofie 801-809. G Str. N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRKULÁR Č. 2 SLAVONIC

POUČTE SA OHĽADOM ORGANISÁCIE

ROBOTNÍCI V ŽELEZIARSKEJ A OCELIARSKEJ INDUSTRII MÔŽU SA CHRÁNIŤ.

Jednotlivý robotník v dnešnom čase je málomocný. Nemôže si podvýšiť mzdu alebo zkrátiť pracovné hodiny svojim vlastným namáhaním. Lež mzdy môžu byť podvýšené a pracovné hodiny zkrátené, keď jednotliví robotníci spolčia sa s inými spolurobotníkmi v robotnícku organisáciu.

Robotnícke organisácie prijímajú za členov všetkých robotníkov bez ohladu na barvu, náboženstvo a národnosť, či sú oni cvičení alebo len jednoduchí robotníci. Robotnícke organisácie starajú sa o lepšie pracovné podmienky, kratšie pracovné hodiny a o lepšiu mzdu. Ale robotníci nemôžu dosiahnuť žiadne výhody pre seba, keď neučinia to spoločnou záležitosťou so svojimi spolurobotníkmi. Námahy jednotlivcov sú slabé, ale "v unii je sila."

Americká Federácia Práce má 2,000,000 členov. Robotníci podržujú si členstvo v Americkej Federácii Práce, lebo všetci dosiahli podvýšku mzdy, kratšie pracovné hodiny a lepšie podmienky, pod ktorými pracujú. Zamestnávatelia platia tie najmenšie mzdy neorganisovaným robotníkom, lebo s týmito robotníkmi zaobchodia ako s jednotlivcami a jednajúca sila jednotlivcov je velmi malá, a neorganisovaní robotníci nútení sú prijať nabídku zamest návatela. Zamestnávatel toto využitkuje a núti robotníkov pracovať za nízku cenu—iným slovami, zamestnávatel ustáli cenu za prácu, ktorá má robotník na predaj.

Robotníci, ktorí sorganisujú sa v robotnícku uniu, majú dosť sily brať účasť pri ustalovaní mzdy, jakú majú dostať za svoju prácu. Robotnícke unie majú slovo pri ustálení mzdy za prácu svojich členov a tak prekazia zamestnávatelom ustáliť mzdu, ktorá je nižšia, než tá, ktorú sorganisovaní robotníci považujú za spravedlivú.

Nože len porovnajme organisovaných a neorganisovaných robotníkov a vynajdime rozdiel, čo sa týka mzdy a pracovných hodín. Týmto dokáže sa, že robotníkom odplatí sa organisovať.

V nesorganizovaných železiarskych a oceliarskych fabrikách vo Spojených Štátoch a Kanade robotníci, pracujúci od desať do dvanásť hodiny denne, dostávajú asi nasledovné mzdy: Robotníci, od $1.50 do $1.85 denne a mechanickí remeselníci od $2.25 do $3.00 denne a žiadnu mimoriadnu plácu za presčas v robotný deň alebo v nedelu, bez ohladu na to, jak dlho pracujú.

A teraz vidme, čo dostanú organisovaní robotníci a ustálte sami, jaké velké dobrodenia docielené sú výlučne len robotníckymi organisáciami. Organisovaní robotníci, a remeselníci, pracujúci len osem hodín denne, dostávajú: Robotníci v majnách, priemerne $2.62 na deň. Stavební robotníci, končiaci jednoduchú prácu pri stavbe budov, priemerne $3.00 na deň.

Keby títo sorganisovaní robotníci boli ostali nesorganisovanými, ešte dosial pracovali by za o mnoho nižšie mzdy, než jaké železiarske a oceliarske spoločnosti platia svojim robotníkom. Ohladom týchto čísiic môžete sa presvedčiť skoro v každom industriálnom stredisku v krajine.

Robotníci, pracujúci pre Steel Company, môžu dostať podvýšku mzdy, keď chcú. Ale aby ste to dostali, musíte sa sorganisovať. Oceliarska spoločnosť nebude vám platiť viac mzdy, než kolko dostávate teraz, ani nezkráti pracovné hodiny, jestli neutvoríte robotnícke organisácie na ochranu vaších spolurobotníkov a samých seba.

Možno povie vám dakto o inakších spôsoboch, ale keď vec vyšetríte, presvedčíte sa, že Americká Federácia Práce, so svojim velkým a rastúcim členstvom, má ten jediný plán, ktorým jej členovia môžu byť účastní vo výdatných dobrodeniach.

Keď chcete viac peňazí za svoju prácu, sorganisujte sa!
Keď chcete mať kratšie pracovné hodiny, sorganisujte sa!
Keď chcete mať lepšie pracovné podmienky, sorganisujte sa!
Keď ste prečítali tento obežník, dajte ho vašim spolurobotníkom a poraďte sa o tom.
Poraďte vašim priatelom v starom kraji, aby zostali tam, kým nebudete mať príležitosť, i so svojimi spolurobotníkmi, založiť silnú uniu a vydobyť spravedlivú mzdu.

Robotníci v oceliarňach oprávnení sú na lepšiu mzdu. Sorganisujte sa a dostanete ju. Príležitosť je tu. Robotníkov je málo, a keď využitkujete toto položenie vy a vaši spolurobotníci budete povďační, že ste si založili robotnícku organisáciu.

Obežník č. 3 bude čoskoro vydaný a budete mať príležitosť sorganisovať sa. Dajte pozor na obežník č. 3.

S bratským pozdravom,

Frank Morrison
Sekretár A. F. of L.

Samuel Gompers.
Predseda A. F. of Labor.

Vidano Skrz American Federation of Labor, Centralni Ofie 801-809. G Str. N. W., Washington, D. C.

CIRKULARZ NO. 1 POLISH

UWAGA!

Pracownicy Zelaznego I Stalowego Przemystu

Oto nadszedł czas w którym wy, platni robotnicy zelaznego i stalowego przemysłu, musicie uznac i uczuc swą bezsilnosc. Dotychczas działaliście jako jednostki, a czy zeznajecie do jakiej potęgi i mocy byście doszli, gdybyście sie złączyc i zorganizowac zechcieli?

Z powodu braku tej organizacji staliście sie ofiarami nędznej opłaty, długich godzin ciężkiej pracy pod niemniej ciężkiemi warunkami. Koszt życiowy tymczasem sie ciagle zwiększa i wasze wynagrodzenia rozchody pokryc nie sa w stanie. Jesteście bezsilni w walce przeciwko czestym wypadkom, chorobom co nie sa takze rzadkiemi, przeciwko bezrobociu w skutek zastoju przemysła, nakoniec, przeciwko wszystkim niedolom co spotykają robotników wszystkich przemysłów, a są najciezsze dla tych ktorym braknie stała organizacja. Większosc tych niedoli może byc zmniejszona lub wcale zniszczona gdybyscie sie złączyli.

Naturalnie że wszystkie tjemne strony i niesprzyjające warunki odrazu usunięte być nie mogą, stopniowo jednak, mogą być zmiętnione i zmniejszane, ale to tylko za pomocą organizacji szczelnie obmyslonej wszystkimi pracownikami wielkiego zelaznego i stalowego przemysłu nie uwazając na fakt czy jestescie wielce umiejetni mechanicy, lub zwyczajni robotnicy.

Oto nadszedł czas, dla was, pracownikow stali i zelaza, nie zważając na zdolnosci w mechanice, religję, kolor rasowy i nacjonalnosc, złączyc się w jedno całe, prawdziwym duchem braterstwa i solidarnosci—elementa kardynalne jeżeli chcecie miec powodzenie w usunięciu niesprawedliwosci, zdobyciu praw i ulepszeniu warunkow.

Jedynym celem Amerykanskiej Federacji Pracy jest czuwanie nad dobrobytem robotnikow w naszem kraju, oddania im sprawiedliwosci, ochronienia ich praw, dać im położenie w życiu i możnosc przyjmowania, należącego im prawa udziału w sprawach.

Urzędnicy i organizatorowi Amerykanskiej Federacji Pracy od czasu do czasu organizowali, i robili starania co do złączenia pracownikow zelaznych i stalowych wyrobów w różnych okolicach gdzie przemysł ten jest zasadzony; lecz w skutek wielkiej potęgi finansowej zelazo-stalowych korporacyj, rzeczą łatwą było dla nich zamknięcie fabryk w których praca organizacyjna się wszczynała i usuwając robotnikow lączych naprzeciw jej z chęcia złączenia sie, zrywali unję i głodzeniem zmuszali najemników do poddania.

Amerykanska Federacja Pracy zdecydowała puscic w działanie plan dla zorganizowania umiejetnych i nieumiejętnych pracowników zelaznych i stalowych wyrobow, i plan ten aby miał zabezpieczone powodzenie potrzebuje tylko wasego podparcia. Plan ten nastepujecy:

— To będzie uznane jako cirkularz No. 1 i celem jego jest informacja co do planu organizacyjnego. Po tym nastapi drugi—cirkularz No. 2—który objasni cele i dąznosci zorganizowanej pracy i opisze w czesci położenie przemysłowych wyrobników w czasie bieżącym i ukazy co może być dosięgnięte przez solidną organizację.

Po przeczytaniu i rozważnem rozmysleniu tego cirkularza, jako cirkularza No. 2, nastąpi cirkularz No. 3.

Cirkularz No. 3 będzie rozdawany jednoczasowo rozmeni sposobami wszystkim robotnikom żelaznego i stalowego przemysłu w Stanach Zjednoczonych i Kanadzie. Ono oznajmi wszystkim robotnikom dzień e i datę mitynngu, nazwę i adres miejsca gdzie mityngi sie odbędzie, aby wszyscy mieli mozność zejścia się tego dnia, na miejscu; zrozumiecie ze podobne mitynngi będą urzadzane we wszystkich miastach, siołach i wsiach w Ameryce, w ktorych zelazo-stalowe fabryki są zasadzone.

Mitynngi naznaczone są jednego dnia i daty dla ustunięcia wahania się co do wyboru. Jeżeli jestescie wierni sobie i innym nie zaniedbujcie stawac się na mitynngi.

Cirkularze będą drukowane w językach mówionych przez robotników no fabrykach.

Wielką usługę możecie okazac w tym ruchu zaczętym dla waszego dobrobytu, gdyby, pisząc do swych krewnych i przyjacioł co są w kraju, dali im dobrą radę, dla ich własnej korzyści, nie przyjeżdżac do Ameryki przed rokiem lub dwoma.

Czytajcie ten cirkularz uważnie, rozdawajcie przyjaciołom i wyglądajcie dla cirkularza No. 2 i No. 3.

Większosc pracowników żelazo-stalowych wyrobów juz nieraz okazywała gotowosc zorganizowania się; jeżeli macie nadzieję w bliżkiej przyszłosci, ochraniac swe prawa i ulepszyc swój byt, czas i materjal macie pod ręką.

Bracia pracownicy, badzcie na baczności! Niechaj duch jednosci i braterstwa zapuści korzenia w waszych sercach i umysłach. Organizujcie sie i zjednaczajcie sie!

Wasz,

Frank Morrison
Sekretarz, A. F. P.

Samuel Gompers.
Prezes Amerikanskiej Federacji Pracy

Wydane przez Amerykanska Federacje Pracy, Główna Kwatera 801-809 G Street N. W., Waszyngton, D. C.

CIRKULARZ NO. 2 POLISH

Nauczajcie Sie Co Jest Organizacja

Robotnicy Żelaznago i Stalowego Przemyslu Mogą Sie Obraniać

Robotnik, jako jednostka, w dniu teraszejszym, jest bezsilny. On nie jest w stanie powiększyc swą opłatę lub skrócić godziny swej pracy własnemi siłami. Lecz opłata może być powiększona, a godziny pracy skrócone jeżeli każdy indywidualny robotnik zechce sie złączyć ze swym bratem-robotnikiem w pracowniczej organizacji.

Pracownicza unja przyjmuje jako członka każdego robotnika nie zważając na kolor rasowy i nacjonalnosc. Pracownicze organizacji mają za cel ulepszenie i ulatwienie warunków pracy dla swych członkow; skrócenie godzin pracy i powiększenie płaty. Lecz robotnicy nie mogą dostać żadnego ulatwienia dla siebie, jeżeli nie chcą działac wspólnie ze swemi braćmi-pracownikami. Indywidualne wysiłki, nawet najdoskonalze, są bez mocy, lecz "w połączeniu się jest siła."

Liczymy 2,000,000 członkow w Ameryce w Amerykańskiej Federacji Pracy. Robotnicy pozostają członkami w Amerykanskiej Federacji Pracy bo otrzymali wszyscy powiększenie w opłacie, krótsze godziny, i ulatwienie warunkow pod którymi pracują. Najmujęci płacą jak najmniejsze wynagrodzenia robotnikom nie mającym stałej organizacji, bo się z nimi liczą jak z jednostkami którym nie możliwe jest zawarcie korzystego targu i nie zorganizowani robotnicy są zmusieni zgadzać się na warunki najmującego. Najmujęci korzystają z tego i zmuszają robotnikow pracować za małe wynagrodzenie, drugiemi słowami, najmujący naznacza opłatę za pracę którą robotnik ma na sprzedanie.

Robotnicy, którzy sie zorganizują w pracownicza unję, mają dostatecznie mocy aby brać udział w naznaczeniu opłat, za swą pracę. Pracownicze unji mają gtos przy ustanawenin opłaty za pracę swych członków, przeszkadzają najmującym naznaczać wynagrodzenie, które przez nie zorganizowanych robotników uważane jest za niedostateczne.

Zrobmy porównanie między zorganizowanymi i niezorganizowanymi robotnikami aby się dowiedzieć różnice w opłacie i godzinach pracy. To będzie dowodem, że robotnikom opłaca się zjednaczać.

W nie zorganizowanych fabrykach żelaznego i stalowego przemysłu w Stanach Zjednoczonych i Kanadzie, robotnicy pracujęci od 10- do 12-tu godzin dziennie, otrzymują około nastepujących opłat:— robotnicy, od $1.50 do $1.85 dziennie, a kupcy-mechanicy otrzymuja od $2.25 do $3.00 dziennie, bez wynagrodzenia za pracę po za ustanowionych godzin, bądz to w ciągu tygodnia lub w niedzielę nie zważając wcale jako ilość czasu pracują.

Teraz spójrzcie ile zorganizowani robotnicy otrzymują i zaznaczcie sobie, jakie ogromne korzysci są wygrane jedynie przez pracownicze organizacje. Zorganizowani robotnicy, jako i kupcy, pracując tylko 8 godzin dziennie, otrzymują—robotnicy w kopalniac średnie $2.62 dziennie. Robotnicy budowniczy, nieumiejętni, przy budowaniu otrzymują średnie $3.00 dziennie.

Gdyby ci Zorganizowani robotnicy pozostali bez organizacji, to pracowali by do tychczas za niewiększe wynagrodzenie, niż te, co sie wypłaca robotnikom przez Żelazo-Stalowe Kompanje. Możecie zwierzyć podane cyfry na praktyce w każdym przemysłowym centrze tego kraju.

Robotnicy, pracujący dla Stalowych Kompanij, mogą otrzymać powiększenie w wynagrodzeniu jeżeli tego sobie życzą. Lecz musicie sie zorganizowac do zdobycia tego. Stalowa Kompanja nie zwiększy wam opłaty ani skróci godzin pracy dopóki nie sformujecie pracowniczej unji dla obronienia swych braci-robotników i was samych.

Wam może mowią o innych planach, lecz po zbadaniu będziecie przekonani ze Amerykanska Federacja Pracy ze swą liczną gromadą członkow, posiada jedyny plan do sdoskonalenia bytu swych członkow.

Jeżeli chcecie więcej pieniędzy za swą pracę—Organizujcie sie!

Jeżeli chcecie krótszych godzin—Organizujcie się!

Jeżeli chcecie lepszych warunków—Organizujcie sie!

Po przeczytaniu tego cirkularza dawajcie jego swojim współbraciom w prace i obsądzcie z niemi tą sprawę.

Radzcie waszym przyjaciołom w obcych krajach, pozostać w nich dopóki wam się nie uda wyrobić i stworzyć silną unję i powiększyc opłatę do należytego stopnia i sprawedliwego.

Robotnicy stalowych fabryk mają prawo żadac wyższego opłacenia. Organizujcie się i bierzcie. Możnosc przed wami. Praca jest rzadka i jeżeli skorzystacie z położenia, wy i wasi współbracia będą mieli powod być wdzięcznymi z powodu złączenia się w pracowniczą organizację.

Cirkularz No. 3 prędko będzie wydanym i wtedy będziecie mieli możnosc zorganizowac się. Czekajcie na No. 3.

Wasz,

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